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The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH. COUNTRY FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year, \$3.00. DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter, .75. DAILY DISPATCH, Per Month, .25. DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, One Year, \$3.50. DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, Per Month, .30. DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, Per Quarter, .85. DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, Per Month, .28. WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year, \$1.00. WEEKLY DISPATCH, Per Month, .08. THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carrier, 12 cents per week, including Sunday edition, 25 cents per week.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1890.

HOW TO MAKE A GREAT CITY.

If this great city has already learned any one lesson more than another, it is that a benefit to one helps all. We have seen the prosperity of vast manufacturing industries splendidly reaped during late years in an enormous growth of our mercantile, financial and real estate interests.

The lesson which Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and other busy towns of the West exploited early has had its sufficient demonstration here at home. Our people are awake to the value of co-operation.

What is now most needed is a presentation of feasible plans for future development of our resources. This is ably, indeed we might say brilliantly, done in four Prize Essays which we publish in to-day's DISPATCH. We trust that every reader will give them thoughtful perusal. These are only four essays selected from more than one hundred of varying degrees of excellence.

One of the great benefits of this unique contest which THE DISPATCH set afoot, is that so many minds in different parts of the city, and from different points of view, have been engaged during the past week in contemplating the same subject—and that one should be dear to all with a feeling of local pride.

Water transportation is the theme of most of the writers. It is the key to Pittsburgh's growth and prosperity in the future. Coupled with it in these essays, are valuable schemes for advertising the city, and for adding to the city's welfare and material prosperity of its people.

Read what is printed elsewhere.

THE TARIFF AND FINIS.

Two great and glorious events are in sight in Congress, one the passage of the tariff bill, the other the adjournment of Congress. Yesterday the tariff bill was reported to the House and Mr. McKinley announced that it would be passed to-day without further debate. There is no doubt that the tariff bill will be the most important act of the part of the Democratic members to check this summary proceeding, but it is not likely to be serious and less likely to meet with success.

AN IN-ULT TO JOHNSTOWN.

Certain members of the Johnstown Board of Inquiry, a body organized to assist the Flood Relief Commission in disbursing the funds subscribed by the Nation after the disaster last year, have a very peculiar notion of decorum and honor. If what is to be done to-day, is true. The allegation is that they have printed and propose to sell a book containing the details of the work of charity in which they were partially the agents.

SENSE ON NOTORIOUS SUBJECT.

It is pleasant to observe that a little sound sense has been injected into the Kreutzer Sonata business by a decision in a Philadelphia court. The advertisement which has been given to that eccentric and half-crazy sketch was utilized by someone in Philadelphia, who put peddlers on the streets to sell copies of the story. The peddlers were arrested for the sale of obscene literature. There is no doubt that they were set to work in order to make money out of the idea which has been produced in the public mind, that the work is of that class; but the trial, of course, turned on the question whether the book is really obscene or not, and Judge Thayer in a very sound decision held that it is not.

The Judge, in his estimate of the work, held very sensibly that it takes a silly and fanciful view of marriage. But so far from any obscenity in its teachings, the attempt to enforce the lesson of an ideal and extreme chastity. This ideal has been at times adopted in the teachings of early Christianity, and even to-day has a reflection in the monastic system of the Catholic Church. It is "a fanaticism, not of vice, but of over-zealous virtue." The fact that the book has a slight dramatic interest and literary merit is pointed out by the Judge, but he agrees that in neither intention or execution does it come

under the prescription of obscene literature. Finally the decision with gentle sarcasm refers to the argument that the Czar of Russia, and the postal department of the United States, have placed the book under their ban, and remarks that neither of those powers are accepted as authorities on the law.

This clear and sensible view of the matter will do much to quiet the sensational curiosity over the Tolstoi's outbreak of crankiness, that has been called into existence in this country by the Postoffice Department's ill-judged attempt to establish a literary censorship. With regard to the parties immediately under trial it is to be regretted that there is no law for punishing people who sell books under the false pretense that they are improper, in which case the outcome might have been quite different.

EMERY AND HIS DISSENT.

Senator Emery proved his determination to stand by his charges against Senator Delamater, in his speech at Bradford last night. The speech and the evidence which is incorporated in it leave no doubt of the speaker's conviction that his charges are well founded. It presents a prima facie case as to a part of the charges, and produces a striking array of further allegations in detail, which, unless the Republican candidate departs from his previous policy and takes the matter into court the public must judge solely in the light of Senator Emery's character and good faith.

The charges made by Senator Emery are the same he made last spring, with the addition of one that has been published before, but which Senator Emery has not heretofore assumed the responsibility for. They are, as they have often been published, as follows: 1. That in Senator Delamater's nomination and election Senator Emery was used for the purchase of votes; that he paid money for the suppression of evidence of this bribery which would have prevented Emery from taking his seat, and that the official oath that he took was, consequently, perjury.

2. That as Senator he got up a bogus conference committee report on a bill affecting the oil and gas interests, with the intent, as Senator Emery alleges, of committing a legislative fraud injurious to the producers, and advantageous to the interests with which Delamater is alleged to be allied.

3. The charges made previously, but not by Emery, until now, that a notorious Delamaterite, bearing the Billingsley bill, was secured by pecuniary considerations, stated at \$65,000.

The matter which Senator Emery produces in support of these allegations is of such varied character, considered as evidence, that it calls for classification. It consists of (1) affidavits by persons personally cognizant of the distribution of money to secure votes for Senator Delamater; (2) statements of affidavits by persons whose names are withheld, as to the distribution of money for the purpose above stated and for the suppression of the evidence of bribery. These latter statements are only supported by witnesses who make oath that they heard them made, being reduced to writing in the presence of the persons making them. (3) The report of the Legislative Record on that bogus conference committee report. (4) The letter of a colleague of Senator Emery and Delamater, namely Senator Rutan, as to the money which Quay and Emery on the Billingsley bill.

A large portion of the evidence of the first class, and that of the fourth, has already been published by the remarkable course of the Republican State Committee. The unique theory of Mr. Delamater's managers that the force of the charges is forestalled, by the publication in Republican organs of affidavits and allegations so far misapplied, which charge criminal misdeed on the part of their candidate, is without a parallel in the history of politics. To thus blackmail the cause of their own candidate, in order to prevent an antagonist from doing so, is a resort of such extraordinary nature, that it can only be accounted for as a confession of fear and inability to rebut.

Apart from this remarkable adoption of the charges by Mr. Delamater's own supporters, it is no more than fair to weigh the affidavits and allegations so far misapplied, at this point, the expenditure of money to procure votes for Delamater, a prima facie case is made by the affidavits of men whose names are given and who swear that they personally knew of the disbursement of funds. As to the startling details, which are further given, of the expenditure of money not only for votes, but for the suppression of evidence, it is necessary, in justice, to recognize that so long as the names of the persons making these are suppressed, they must remain in the fact that the evidence is not given, and such evidence lies in the character and standing of the witnesses; and while the affidavits of Senator Emery and his friends that these statements were made, are to be accepted, the evidence is not such as any court would accept unless the witness makes himself known and takes the responsibility for his testimony. The weakness of this point is partially offset by the fact that Senator Emery himself assumes responsibility for the statements of these witnesses, and if that is challenged by prosecution says he will produce the witnesses in court.

As to the charges concerning Senator Delamater's course in the Legislature, Senator Emery produces from the Legislative Record evidence of a transaction by the Republican candidate that, in any light, is a most astounding one. Senator Delamater's explanation that he prepared this conference report in anticipation of a disagreement between the Senate and the House, and that it was that he appended to the report the signatures of members of both branches, as constituting a committee which was never appointed, and had the report printed in that shape. On the other hand it seems so incredible that an attempt could be made to pass a bill on a bogus conference report, while the real measure was before the House, that the imagination of the public will be forced to account for this frank admission of a procedure on any hypothesis of expediency. The charge with reference to the Billingsley bill, Senator Emery while giving some very interesting ideas with regard to State politics, simply adds to his assertion the allegation of a private letter of Senator Rutan's. This may be corroboration, but it must be taken simply as the allegation of two of the Senators, and judged by their standing solely.

The conference committee of the House and Senate will probably agree last to give the widow of General Hartranft a pension of \$1,200 a year. It is a disgrace to the country that a paper which has so long and so ably been the champion of the cause of the widow, should be so easily won over.

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THE NEW YORK PREACHER who asserted that the proportion of politics to business in the census was so large as to make the result a fair index to the character of the country, is a man who is not to be trusted. The importance of the rule that more politics than business in an enterprise is sure to make it a trade should commend it to the consideration of the managers of the World's Fair at Chicago.

THE DIVISION OF MUSICAL LABOR AMONG OUR STATES. The division of musical labor among our states is illustrated by the fact that while Congressman Butterworth was singing for the Whitehall Club at Chicago, Speaker Reed was whistling for a gig on Washington.

that can hardly be ignored by the Republicans. Senator Delamater must meet them.

INDEPENDENCE IN ALLEGHENY.

Particularly significant at this juncture is the formation of an Independent Republican club in this county. The opposition of a large portion of the Republican party to Mr. Delamater and the interests he represents, is a fact which practical shrews in many parts of the State. The names of the executive officers of the club are published to-day, but it contains, we can state with authority, a large representation of the best business element in the county. Whatever the popular will is, it is best that it should have the advantage of practical political methods in its expression, and the Independent Republican club insures these. If committees of ten can be found to visit every one of the three hundred and eighty-six electors in the county, the organizers of the club are justified in their confidence that the election will be to a great extent decided by them.

THE SALT WATER FROM WELLS.

The suit which the Union Water Company of Beaver Falls, is bringing against the Enterprise Oil Company will decide the great question of salt water in the public in general and oil operators in particular. The Union Water Company supplies some 14,000 inhabitants of the Beaver Valley with water, and it is claimed that the defendant oil company is polluting the source of this water supply by allowing the salt water from their wells to flow into the Conocoqueing. It is to be inferred from the outline of the case which THE DISPATCH has obtained that the salt water contains a large amount of dissolved sodium chloride, in defiance to the mandate of a State law which has been more often defied than obeyed. The relief asked by the water company is an injunction restraining the defendants from continuing their oil operations in the watershed of the Conocoqueing.

The pollution of rivers by salt water from wells drilled for oil has been a long-standing nuisance in Western Pennsylvania. This nuisance especially of late years has been called to the attention of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh's water from this cause. Both the Allegheny river and the Monongahela are said to be rendered unfit for drinking purposes and dangerous to health by the drainage from the oil fields. We presume that nobody will deny that the salt water from an oil well is an unwholesome beverage.

There is another side to the question upon which oil operators will be inclined to lay stress. It is that salt water is nearly always encountered, and it must be pumped out. What is to be done with the salt water if it is not allowed to run by natural gravitation into the nearest water course? The salt water has no value. It is found in such vast quantities that to confine it in tanks would ruin the Standard Oil Company, and make petroleum a luxury that millionaires alone could afford. Abandoned wells ought to be plugged, or the water should be used for other purposes than for drinking purposes and dangerous to health by the drainage from the oil fields. We presume that nobody will deny that the salt water from an oil well is an unwholesome beverage.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRY. The Philadelphia Inquirer is very anxious that the Democrats shall have an issue. They have got one, about which the Inquirer is indulging in a notorious amount of exaggeration. It is that the bill is the fundamental law of the State, to which the most powerful and wealthy owe allegiance as well as the most humble, and that candidate for the office of Governor, when elected, will have to take an oath to respect and obey that instrument as not worthy of election to high office.

SPEAKER RENO'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA. His visit to Philadelphia met with its usual success. He was chosen as "our next President." Selections of Presidents two years ahead of time rarely prove satisfactory, but perhaps the prophecy for the Speaker's visit was verified if he and his supporters can do their own counting.

THE VETER